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Letter dated 3 February 1995 from the Permanent  
Representative of Sweden to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose a summary of "Our Global Neighbourhood", the report of the Commission on Global Governance, co-chaired by Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, Prime Minister of Sweden and Sir Shridath Ramphal, former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter OSVALD  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Sweden  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

[Original: English/French]

A call to action

Summary of "Our Global Neighbourhood", the report of the  
Commission on Global Governance

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## EXTRACTS FROM CO-CHAIRMEN'S FOREWORD



The Charter of the United Nations was written while the world was still engulfed in war. Face to face with untold sorrow, world leaders were determined never to let it happen again. Affirming their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, they set their minds on the advancement of all peoples. Their vision produced the world's most important political document.

Half a century has passed since the Charter was signed in San Francisco. There has been no world war in that time, but humanity has seen much violence, suffering and injustice. There remain dangers that could threaten human civilization and, indeed, the future of humankind.

But our dominant feeling is of hope. We believe the most notable feature of the past fifty years has been the emancipation and empowerment of people. People today have more power to shape their future than ever before; and that could make all the difference.

At the same time, nation-states find themselves less able to deal with the array of issues – some old, some new – that face them. States and their people, wishing to control their destinies, find they can do so only by working together with others. They must secure their future through commitment to common responsibility and shared effort.

The need to work together also guided the visionary men and women who drew up the Charter of the United Nations. What is new today is that the interdependence of nations is wider and deeper. What is also new is the role of people and the shift of focus from states to people. An aspect of this change is the growth of international civil society.

These changes call for reforms in the modes of international co-operation – the institutions and processes of global governance.

The international system that the UN Charter put in place needs to be renewed. The flaws and inadequacies of existing institutions have to be overcome. There is a need to weave a tighter fabric of international norms, expanding the rule of law world-wide and enabling citizens to exert their democratic influence on global processes.

We also believe the world's arrangements for the conduct of its affairs must be underpinned by certain common values. Ultimately, no organization will work and no law will be upheld unless they rest on a foundation made strong by shared values. These values must be informed by a sense of common responsibility for both present and future generations.

The members of the Commission, all serving in their personal capacities, come from many backgrounds and orientations. Yet, over the last two years together we have been united by one desire: to develop a common vision of the way forward for the world in making the transition from the cold war and in managing humanity's journey into the twenty-first century. We believe this report offers such a vision.

Each member of the Commission would have chosen different words, if he or she were writing this report alone. Everyone might not have fully embraced each and every proposal; but we all agreed on the overall substance and direction of the report. The strongest message we can convey is that humanity can agree on a better way to manage its affairs and give hope to present and future generations.

The development of global governance is part of the evolution of human efforts to organize life on the planet, and that process will always be going on. Our work is no more than a transit stop on that journey. We do not presume to offer a blueprint for all time. But we are convinced that it is time for the world to move on from the designs evolved over the centuries and given new form in the establishment of the United Nations nearly fifty years ago. We are in a time that demands freshness and innovation in global governance.

Global governance is not global government. No misunderstanding should arise from the similarity of the terms. We are not proposing movement towards world government, for were we to travel in that direction we might find ourselves in an even less democratic world than we have – one more accommodating to power, more hospitable to hegemonic ambition, and more reinforcing of the roles of states and governments rather than the rights of people.

This is not to say that the goal should be a world without systems or rules. Far from it. A chaotic world would pose equal or even greater dangers. The challenge is to strike the balance in such a way that the management of global affairs is responsive to the interests of all people in a sustainable future, that it is guided by basic human values, and that it makes global organization conform to the reality of global diversity.

Many pressures bear on political leaders, as they seek both to be effective and to retain support at the national level. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of nationalism, however, the history of even this century encourages us to believe that from the very best of national leaders can come the very best of internationalism. Today, a sense of internationalism has become a necessary ingredient of sound national policies. No nation can make progress heedless of insecurity and deprivation elsewhere. We have to share a global neighbourhood and strengthen it, so that it may offer the promise of a good life to all our neighbours.

Important choices must be made now, because we are at the threshold of a new era. That newness is self-evident; people everywhere know it, as do governments, though not all admit to it. We can, for example, go forward to a new era of security that responds to law and collective will and common responsibility by placing the security of people and of the planet at the centre. Or we can go backwards to the spirit and methods of what one of

our members described as the 'sheriff's posse' – dressed up to masquerade as global action.

There should be no question of which way we go. But the right way requires the assertion of the values of internationalism, the primacy of the rule of law world-wide, and institutional reforms that secure and sustain them. This report offers some suggestions for such responses.

Removed from the sway of empires and a world of victors and vanquished, released from the constraints of the cold war that so cramped the potential of an evolving global system throughout the post-war era, seized of the risk of unsustainable human impacts on nature, mindful of the global implications of human deprivation – the world has no real option but to rise to the challenge of change, in an enlightened and constructive fashion. We call on our global neighbours, in all their diversity, to act together to ensure this – and to act now.

**Ingvar Carlsson**  
Stockholm  
November 1994

**Shridath Ramphal**  
London

## SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

In setting out the major proposals made by the Commission, we wish to emphasize that all the proposals form a coherent body – not inseparable, but mutually reinforcing. We encourage their consideration as such.

### GOVERNANCE, CHANGE AND VALUES

Global governance, once viewed primarily as concerned with intergovernmental relationships, now involves not only governments and intergovernmental institutions but also non-governmental organizations (NGOs), citizens' movements, transnational corporations, academia, and the mass media. The emergence of a global civil society, with many movements reinforcing a sense of human solidarity, reflects a large increase in the capacity and will of people to take control of their own lives.

States remain primary actors but have to work with others. The United Nations must play a vital role, but it cannot do all the work. Global governance does not imply world government or world federalism. Effective global governance calls for a new vision, challenging people as well as governments to realize that there is no alternative to working together to create the kind of world they want for themselves and their children. It requires a strong commitment to democracy grounded in civil society.

The changes of the last half-century have brought the global neighbourhood nearer to reality – a world in which citizens are increasingly dependent on one another and need to co-operate. Matters calling for global neighbourhood action keep multiplying. What happens far away matters much more now.

We believe that a global civic ethic to guide action within the global neighbourhood and leadership infused with that ethic are vital to the quality of global governance. We call for a common commitment to core values that all humanity could uphold: respect for life, liberty, justice and equity, mutual respect, caring, and integrity. We further believe humanity as a whole will be best served by recognition of a set of common rights and responsibilities.



It should encompass the right of all people to:

- ◆ a secure life,
- ◆ equitable treatment,
- ◆ an opportunity to earn a fair living and provide for their own welfare,
- ◆ the definition and preservation of their differences through peaceful means,
- ◆ participation in governance at all levels,
- ◆ free and fair petition for redress of gross injustices,
- ◆ equal access to information, and
- ◆ equal access to the global commons.

At the same time, all people share a responsibility to:

- ◆ contribute to the common good;
- ◆ consider the impact of their actions on the security and welfare of others;
- ◆ promote equity, including gender equity;
- ◆ protect the interests of future generations by pursuing sustainable development and safeguarding the global commons;
- ◆ preserve humanity's cultural and intellectual heritage;
- ◆ be active participants in governance; and
- ◆ work to eliminate corruption.

Democracy provides the environment within which the fundamental rights of citizens are best safeguarded, and the most favourable foundation for peace and stability. The world needs, however, to ensure the rights of minorities, and to guard against the ascendance of the military, and of corruption. Democracy is more than just the right to vote in regular elections. And as within nations, so globally, the democratic principle must be respected.

Sovereignty has been the cornerstone of the inter-state system. In an increasingly interdependent world, however, the notions of territoriality, independence, and non-intervention have lost some of their meaning. In certain areas, sovereignty must be exercised collectively, particularly in relation to the global commons. Moreover, the most serious threats to national sovereignty and territorial integrity now often have internal roots.

The principles of sovereignty and non-intervention must be adapted in ways that recognize the need to balance the rights of states with the rights of people, and the interests of nations with the interests of the global neighbourhood. It is time also to think about self-determination in the context of a global neighbourhood rather than a world of separate states.

Against the backdrop of an emerging global neighbourhood and the values that should guide its governance, we explored four specific areas: security, economic interdependence, the United Nations, and the rule of law. In each area we have sought to focus on governance aspects, but these are often inseparable from substantive issues.

## PROMOTING SECURITY

The concept of global security must be broadened from the traditional focus on the security of states to include the security of people and the security of the planet. The following six principles should be embedded in international agreements and used as norms for security policies in the new era:

- ◆ All people, no less than all states, have a right to a secure existence, and all states have an obligation to protect those rights.
- ◆ The primary goals of global security policy should be to prevent conflict and war, and maintain the integrity of the environment and life-support systems of the planet, by eliminating the economic, social, environmental, political, and military conditions that generate threats to the security of people and the planet, and by anticipating and managing crises before they escalate into armed conflicts.
- ◆ Military force is not a legitimate political instrument, except in self-defence or under UN auspices.
- ◆ The development of military capabilities beyond that required for national defence and support of UN action is a potential threat to the security of people.
- ◆ Weapons of mass destruction are not legitimate instruments of national defence.
- ◆ The production and trade in arms should be controlled by the international community.

Unprecedented increases in human activity and human numbers have reached the point where their impacts impinge on the basic conditions on which life depends. Action should be taken now to control these activities and keep population growth within acceptable limits so that planetary security is not endangered.

The principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of states should not be taken lightly. But it is necessary to assert as well the rights and interests of the international community in situations within individual states in which the security of people is extensively endangered. A global consensus exists today for a UN response on humanitarian grounds in such cases. We propose an amendment to the UN Charter to permit such intervention, but restricting it to cases that in the judgement of a reformed Security Council constitute a violation of the security of people so gross and extreme that it requires an international response on humanitarian grounds.

There should be a new 'Right of Petition' for non-state actors to bring situations massively endangering the security of people within states to the attention of the Security Council. The Charter amendment establishing the Right of Petition should also authorize the Security Council to call on parties to an intrastate dispute to settle it through the mechanisms listed in the Charter for the pacific settlement of disputes between states. The Council should be authorized to take enforcement action under Chapter VII if such efforts fail, but only if it determines that intervention is justified under the Charter amendment referred to in the previous paragraph on the grounds of

a gross violation of the security of people. Even then, the use of force would be the last resort.

We suggest two measures to improve UN peacekeeping. First, the integrity of the UN command should be respected; for each operation a consultative committee should be set up including representatives of the countries contributing troops. Second, although the principle that countries with a special interest in relation to a conflict should not contribute troops should be upheld, the earlier view that the permanent members of the Security Council should not play an active part in peacekeeping should be discarded.

New possibilities arise for the involvement of regional organizations in conjunction with the UN in resolving conflicts. We support the Secretary-General's plea for making more active use of regional organizations under Chapter VIII of the Charter.

The UN needs to be able to deploy credible and effective peace enforcement units at an early stage in a crisis and at short notice. It is high time that a UN Volunteer Force was established. We envisage a force with a maximum of 10,000 personnel. It would not take the place of preventive action, of traditional peacekeeping forces, or of large-scale enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter. Rather, it would fill a gap by giving the Security Council the ability to back up preventive diplomacy with a measure of immediate and convincing deployment on the ground. Its very existence would be a deterrent; it would give support for negotiation and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The international community must provide increased funds for peacekeeping, using some of the resources released by reductions of defence expenditures. The cost of peacekeeping should be integrated into a single annual budget and financed by assessments on all UN member countries, and the peacekeeping reserve fund should be increased to facilitate rapid deployment.

The international community should reaffirm its commitment to progressively eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from all nations, and should initiate a ten to fifteen year programme to achieve this goal.

Work towards nuclear disarmament should involve action on four fronts:

- ◆ the earliest possible ratification and implementation of existing agreements on nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction;
- ◆ the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- ◆ the conclusion of a treaty to end all nuclear testing; and
- ◆ the initiation of talks among all declared nuclear powers to establish a process to reduce and eventually eliminate all nuclear arsenals.

All nations should sign and ratify the conventions on chemical and biological weapons, enabling the world to enter the twenty-first century free of these weapons.

For the first time, the dominant military powers have both an interest in reducing world-wide military capabilities and the ability to do so. The

international community should make the demilitarization of global politics an overriding priority.

Donor institutions and countries should evaluate a country's military spending when considering assistance to it. A Demilitarization Fund should be set up to help developing countries reduce their military commitments, and global military spending should be reduced to \$500 billion by the end of the decade.

States should undertake immediate negotiation of a convention on the curtailment of the arms trade - including provision for a mandatory arms register and the prohibition of state financing or subsidy of arms exports.

## MANAGING ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE

Globalization is in danger of widening the gap between rich and poor. A sophisticated, increasingly affluent world currently coexists with a marginalized global underclass.

The pace of globalization of financial and other markets is outstripping the capacity of governments to provide the necessary framework of rules and co-operative arrangements. There are severe limits to national action to check such polarization within a globalized economy, yet the structures of global governance for pursuing international public policy objectives are underdeveloped.

The time is now ripe to build a global forum that can provide leadership in economic, social, and environmental fields. This should be more representative than the Group of Seven or the Bretton Woods institutions, and more effective than the present UN system. We propose the establishment of an Economic Security Council (ESC) that would meet at high political level. It would have deliberative functions only; its influence will derive from the relevance and quality of its work and the significance of its membership.

The ESC's tasks would be to:

- ◆ continuously assess the overall state of the world economy and the interaction between major policy areas;
- ◆ provide a long-term strategic policy framework in order to promote stable, balanced and sustainable development; and
- ◆ secure consistency between the policy goals of the major international organizations, particularly the Bretton Woods bodies and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The ESC should be established as a distinct body within the UN family, structured like the Security Council, though not with identical membership and independent of it.

With some 37,000 transnational corporations world-wide, foreign investment is growing faster than trade. The challenge is to provide a framework of rules and order for global competition in the widest sense. The WTO should adopt a strong set of competition rules and a Global

Competition Office should be set up to oversee national enforcement efforts and resolve inconsistencies between them.

The decision-making structures of the Bretton Woods institutions must be made more reflective of economic reality; gross domestic product figures based on purchasing power parity should be used to establish national voting strength.

The role of the IMF should be enhanced by enabling it to:

- ◆ enlarge its capacity to provide balance-of-payments support through low-conditionality compensatory finance;
- ◆ have oversight of the international monetary system and a capacity to ensure that domestic economic policies in major countries are not mutually inconsistent or damaging to the rest of the international community;
- ◆ release a new issue of Special Drawing Rights; and
- ◆ improve its capacity to support nominal exchange rates in the interest of exchange rate stability.

For some countries, aid is likely to be for many years one of the main ways to escape from a low-income, low-savings, low-investment trap. There is no substitute for a politically realistic strategy to mobilize aid flows and to demonstrate value for money, including co-financing between official aid donors, the private sector, and NGOs with a view to widening the support base.

A false sense of complacency has enveloped the developing-country debt problem. Radical debt reduction is needed for heavily indebted, low-income countries, involving at least implementation of full 'Trinidad' terms, including the matter of multilateral debt.

In response to environmental concerns, governments should make maximum use of market instruments, including environmental taxes and traded permits, and adopt the 'polluter pays principle' of charging. We support the European Union's carbon tax proposal as a first step towards a system that taxes resource use rather than employment and savings, and urge its wide adoption.

It is time for a consensus on global taxation for servicing the needs of the global neighbourhood. A start must be made in establishing schemes of global financing of global purposes, including charges on the use of global resources such as flight-lanes, sea lanes, and ocean fishing areas and the collection of revenues agreed globally and implemented by treaty. An international tax on foreign currency transactions should be explored as one option, as should the creation of an international corporate tax base among multinational companies.

## REFORMING THE UNITED NATIONS

We do not believe the UN should be dismantled to make way for a new architecture of global governance. Much of the necessary reform of the United Nations system can be effected without amending the Charter, provided governments are willing. But some Charter amendments are necessary for better global governance.

UN reform must reflect the realities of change, including the new capacity of civil society to contribute to global governance.

Reform of the Security Council is central to reforming the UN system. Permanent membership limited to five countries that derive their primacy from events fifty years ago is unacceptable; so is the veto. To add more permanent members and give them the veto would be regressive. We propose a process of reform in two stages.

First, a new class of five 'standing' members should be established to serve until the second stage of the reform process. We envisage two from industrial countries and one each from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The number of non-permanent members should be raised from ten to thirteen, and the votes required for a decision of the Council from nine to fourteen. To facilitate the phasing out of the veto, the permanent members should enter into a concordat agreeing to forgo its use save in exceptional and overriding circumstances.

The second stage should be a full review of the membership of the Council, including these arrangements, around 2005, when the veto can be phased out, the position of the permanent members reviewed, and account taken of new circumstances - including the growing strength of regional bodies.

The Trusteeship Council should be given a new mandate over the global commons in the context of concern for the security of the planet.

The General Assembly should be revitalized as a universal forum. Regular theme sessions, effective exercise of budgetary authority, and the streamlining of its agenda and procedures should be part of the process of revitalization. We also propose an annual Forum of Civil Society consisting of representatives of organizations to be accredited to the General Assembly as 'Civil Society Organizations'. It should be convened in the General Assembly Hall sometime before the Annual Session of the Assembly. International civil society should itself be involved in determining its character and functions.

The Right of Petition proposed for promoting the security of people requires the formation of a Council of Petitions - a high-level panel of five to seven persons, independent of governments, to entertain petitions. Its recommendations will go as appropriate to the Secretary-General, the Security Council, or the General Assembly, and allow for action under the Charter.

In the light of experience, the proposed Economic Security Council and our other recommendations, we propose that the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) should be wound up. The UN system must from time to time shut down institutions that can no longer be justified in objective terms. We believe this to be true also of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and propose an in-depth review to this end. Our proposals on these UN bodies are part of the integrated set of proposals we make for improving global economic governance including, notably, the setting up of an Economic Security Council. Balanced governance arrangements will not result if policy leadership is preserved in the hands of a small directorate of countries, while such institutions as UNCTAD set up to correct imbalances are dismantled.

To help put women at the centre of global governance, a post of Senior Adviser on Women's Issues should be created in the Office of the UN Secretary-General, and similar positions established in the specialized agencies.

The UN must assist regionalism and gear itself for the time when regionalism is more ascendant world-wide. Regional bodies should be seen as an important part of a balanced system of global governance. However, the continuing utility of the UN Regional Economic Commissions now needs to be closely examined and their future determined in consultation with the respective regions.

The procedure for appointing the UN Secretary-General should be radically improved, and the term of office should be a single one of seven years. The procedure for selecting the heads of UN specialized agencies, funds, and programmes should also be improved.

## STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW WORLD-WIDE

The global neighbourhood of the future must be characterized by law and the reality that all, including the weakest, are equal under the law and none, including the strongest, is above it. Our recommendations are directed to strengthening international law and the International Court of Justice in particular.

All member-states of the UN that have not already done so should accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. The Court's chamber procedure should be modified to enhance its appeal to states and to avoid damage to the Court's integrity.

Judges should be appointed for one ten-year term only, and a system introduced to screen potential members for jurisprudential skills and objectivity. The UN Secretary-General should have the right to refer legal aspects of international issues to the Court for advice, particularly in the early stages of disputes.

The Security Council should appoint a distinguished lawyer to provide advice at all relevant stages on the international legal aspects of issues before it. It should also make greater use of the World Court as a source of advisory opinions, to avoid being itself the judge of international law in particular cases.

We do not emphasize formal enforcement measures but, failing voluntary compliance, Security Council enforcement of World Court decisions and other international legal obligations should be pursued under Article 94 of the Charter.

An International Criminal Court should be quickly established with independent prosecutors of the highest calibre and experience.

The International Law Commission or other appropriate body should be authorized to explore how international law-making can be expedited.

## THE NEXT STEPS



We have made many recommendations, some of them far-reaching. We would like to go one step further by suggesting a process for the consideration of these and similar recommendations.

During the time the Commission has been at work, we have witnessed the currencies of Europe held hostage by forces of speculation themselves out of control. Powerful economies confronted each other on the threshold of trade wars, while marginal ones collapsed. There was ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, a 'failed state' in Somalia, and genocide in Rwanda. Nuclear weapons lay unsecured in the former Soviet Union, and neofascism surfaced in the West.

The United Nations faces much greater demands. Its existence is a continuing reminder that all nations form part of one world, though evidence is not lacking of the world's many divisions. Today's interdependencies are compelling people to recognize the unity of the world. People are forced not just to be neighbours but to be good neighbours.

Our report is issued in the year the UN marks a jubilee. It is not tied to that one event or to the UN system alone. It speaks to a longer time and a larger stage, but the UN and its future are a central part of our concerns. It is important that the international community should use the UN's anniversary as an occasion for renewing commitment to the spirit of the Charter and the internationalism it embodied, and establish a process that can take the world to a higher stage of international co-operation. This process must be centred on the UN but not confined to it.

Ours are not the only recommendations that will be considered in the anniversary year. The variety of reports and studies presenting the case for change and proposing the form it should take reflects wide recognition that change is needed. That itself does not guarantee action to bring about change. The will to change does not exist everywhere. It would be easy for all the effort to promote reform to be stalled by a filibuster or simply by inertia. Or, paradoxically, it could be overwhelmed by the onset of the very dangers that some of the changes proposed are meant to guard against.

We are prompted to recall the vision that drove the process of founding the United Nations and the spirit of innovation that ushered in a new era of global governance. We need that spirit again today.

We fear that if reform is left to normal processes, only piecemeal and inadequate action will result. We look, therefore, to a more deliberate

process. The Charter has been amended on four occasions. But revision of the Charter is the final stage in a process of reform and is not required for many of the changes we propose.

The ultimate process has to be intergovernmental and at a high level, giving political imprimatur to a new world order whose contours are shaped to the designs developed for the anniversary year.

For such a process to have the best prospect of securing agreement on a new system of global governance, there will need to be careful preparation. Civil society must be involved in the preparatory process, which should reach out to even wider sections of society than the processes leading up to recent world conferences. Many views must be examined, and many ideas allowed to contend.

Our recommendation is that the General Assembly should agree to hold a World Conference on Governance in 1998, with its decisions to be ratified and put into effect by 2000. That will allow more than two years for the preparatory process.

Action on all recommendations does not have to await the final conference. Many of the changes proposed do not need an amendment of the Charter. Some changes are already under way. We encourage action on reform at all levels – provided, of course, that ad hoc decisions do not become a substitute for systematic reform through a fully representative forum.

A special responsibility devolves on the non-governmental sector. If our recommendations and those from other sources are worthy of support, international civil society must prevail on governments to consider them seriously. By doing so they would ensure that 'WE THE PEOPLES' are the instruments of change to a far greater extent than fifty years ago. We call on international civil society, NGOs, the business sector, academia, the professions, and especially young people to join in a drive for change in the international system.

Governments can be made to initiate change if people demand it. That has been the story of major change in our time; the liberation of women and the environmental movement provide examples. If people are to live in a global neighbourhood and live by neighbourhood values, they have to prepare the ground. We believe that they are ready to do so.

## THE NEED FOR LEADERSHIP



Whatever the dimensions of global governance, however renewed and enlarged its machinery, whatever values give it content, the quality of global governance depends ultimately on leadership. Throughout our work, we have been conscious of the degree to which the realization of our proposals depends on leadership of a high order at all levels.

As the world faces the need for enlightened responses to the challenges that arise on the eve of the new century, we are concerned at the lack of leadership over a wide spectrum of human affairs. At national, regional, and international levels, within communities and in international organizations, in governments and in non-governmental bodies, the world needs credible and sustained leadership.

It needs leadership that is proactive, not simply reactive, that is inspired, not simply functional, that looks to the longer term and future generations for whom the present is held in trust. It needs leaders made strong by vision, sustained by ethics, and revealed by political courage that looks beyond the next election.

This cannot be leadership confined within domestic walls. It must reach beyond country, race, religion, culture, language, life-style. It must embrace a wider human constituency, be infused with a sense of caring for others, a sense of responsibility to the global neighbourhood.

To a very particular degree today, the need for leadership is widely felt, and the sense of being bereft of it is the cause of uncertainty and instability. It contributes to a sense of drift and powerlessness. It is at the heart of the tendency everywhere to turn inwards. That is why we have attached so much importance to values, to the substance of leadership and the compulsions of an ethical basis for global governance. A neighbourhood without leadership is a neighbourhood endangered.

When we talk of the need for leadership we do not mean only at the highest national and international levels. We mean enlightenment at every level – in local and national groups, in parliaments and in the professions, among scientists and writers, in small community groups and large national NGOs, in international bodies of every description, in religious communities, in political parties and citizens' movements, in the private sector and among transnational corporations, and particularly in the media.

A great challenge to leadership today is to harmonize domestic demands for national action and the compulsions of international co-operation. It is not a new challenge, but it has a new intensity as globalization diminishes the capacity to deliver at home and enlarges the need to combine efforts abroad. Enlightened leadership calls for a clear vision of solidarity in the true interest of national well-being – and for political courage in articulating the way the world has changed and why a new spirit of global neighbourhood must replace old notions of adversarial states in eternal confrontation.

The alternative is too frightening to contemplate. In a final struggle for primacy – in which each sees virtue in advancing its national self-interest, with states and peoples pitted against each other – there can be no winners. Everyone will lose; selfishness will make genius the instrument of human self-destruction. But the leadership to avert this is not sufficiently evident. The hope must be people – people demanding enlightenment of their leaders, refusing to accept the alternative of humanity at war with itself. And that hope is balanced by the promise of the leadership that future generations will bring.

In a real sense the global neighbourhood is the home of future generations; global governance is the prospect of making it better than it is today. But that hope would be a pious one were there not signs that future generations come to the task better equipped than their parents. They bring to the next century less of the baggage of old animosities and adversarial systems accumulated in the era of nation-states.

The new generation knows how close they stand to cataclysms unless they respect the limits of the natural order and care for the earth by sustaining its life-giving qualities. They have a deeper sense of solidarity as people of the planet than any generation before them. They are neighbours to a degree no other generation has been.

**ON THAT RESTS OUR HOPE FOR OUR GLOBAL NEIGHBOURHOOD.**

## THE COMMISSION ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The Commission on Global Governance was established in 1992 in the belief that international developments had created favourable circumstances for strengthening global co-operation to create a more peaceful, just and habitable world for all its people.

The first steps leading to its formation were taken by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who a decade earlier had chaired the Independent Commission on International Development Issues. A meeting he convened in January 1990 asked Ingvar Carlsson (Prime Minister of Sweden), Shridath Ramphal (then Commonwealth Secretary-General) and Jan Pronk (Netherlands Minister for Development Co-operation) to prepare a report on the new prospects for world co-operation.

Some three dozen public figures who met in Stockholm in April 1991 to consider this report proposed, in their Stockholm Initiative on Global Security and Governance, that an international commission should recommend ways by which world security and governance could be improved, given the opportunities created by the end of the cold war for enhanced co-operation.

Willy Brandt, after consulting Gro Harlem Brundtland and Julius Nyerere, who had headed two previous commissions, invited Ingvar Carlsson and Shridath Ramphal to chair the new commission. The Commission, with twenty-eight members all serving in their personal capacity, started work in September 1992.

The Commission held eleven meetings, six in Geneva (where its secretariat was established) and the others in New York, Cuernavaca (Mexico), Tokyo, Brussels, and Visby (Sweden). It commissioned a number of papers; it had discussions with several of their authors, a number of persons from public life, and representatives of many civil society organizations. Discussions on key issues on the Commission's agenda were arranged by the Common Security Forum, the Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Centre for the Study of Global Governance at the London School of Economics. The UN University co-hosted a public symposium with the Commission in Tokyo. Regional consultations with experts were arranged, with the collaboration of local organizations, in San Jose (Costa Rica), Cairo and New Delhi.

Support for the Commission's work was provided by the governments of Canada, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, two UN Trust Funds established by Japan, the Canton of Geneva, the government of Mexico City, the European Commission, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (Kuwait), the MacArthur Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation and the Ford Foundation (all of the United States), the World Humanity Action Trust (United Kingdom), and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Germany).

The Commission decided at an early stage to remain active in efforts to disseminate its report, *Our Global Neighbourhood*, and to promote its ideas and recommendations. These will be pursued through speaking engagements, seminars and workshops; work with governments, international organizations, NGOs, the media; and the distribution of material.

The Commission's secretariat will continue to function in order to coordinate this work:

The Commission on Global Governance  
Case Postale 184  
CH-1211 GENEVA 28  
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Tel: +41 22 798 2713  
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## CO-CHAIRMEN

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| <b>Ingvar Carlsson</b>  | Sweden |
| <b>Shridath Ramphal</b> | Guyana |

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General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/50/80  
6 February 1995  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Fiftieth session

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE  
APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND  
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 5 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of  
Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated by the Sendero Luminoso and Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist groups during the period from 28 August to 31 December 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the agenda item entitled "Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

I take this opportunity to convey to you the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Fernando Guillén Salas  
Permanent Representative of Peru  
to the United Nations



ANNEX

Summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated  
by subversive organizations

A. From 28 August to 30 September 1994

1. Selective terrorism

20 September 1994

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Los Olivos

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals murdered Mr. Carlos Herrera Herrera (40), Secretary General of the "Laura Caller Iberico" settlement, as he was leaving his home in block 7, lot 20.

2. Systematic terrorism

28 August 1994

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huancavelica; District: Huancavelica

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the Cachimayo township and murdered Mr. Apolinario Hualpa Ticllacuri and Mrs. Martha Gaspar Esplana (his wife), leaving on their bodies a placard with the inscription: "This is for believing in the government of the dog Fujimori, the only president is comrade Feliciano"; the group of terrorist criminals was led by "comrade Hector".

1 September 1994

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Tocache

Approximately 30 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the village of Crisnejas, murdered a rural patrolman, and attacked and burnt down the house of Mr. Ciro Pardo Pimentel, Chairman of the Self-Defence Committee, carrying off 18 breech-loading rifles, medicines and documents.

12 September 1994

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Castrovirreyña

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals murdered a peasant, Toribio Bendezu Romani, in the Pauranga-Huancavelica district; this had not been reported to the security forces for fear of reprisals; it is also known that there were plans to carry out acts of sabotage against the machinery being used to build the Huancavelica-Pauranga (Ticrapo) road.

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13 September 1994

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huancavelica; District: Huancavelica

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals murdered Victor Castro Ampa (32) and three other members of his family (including a 10-year-old child) in the Ventanilla-Santa Barbara township, leaving a placard with the slogans: "This is how thieves, informers, former bosses, rural patrolmen and all the enemies of the people die", "The party has a thousand eyes and a thousand ears", "Justice is delayed but arrives", "Long live president Gonzalo", among others.

16 September 1994

Department: Junin; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pichanaki

Alleged terrorist criminals killed Mr. Gregorio Arestes Baltazar in the Alto Sotani township; he had received death threats from terrorist criminals and demands for payments. The victim was also the owner of the building in which the 48th command of the Peruvian National Police (PNP), "los Sinchis", is currently quartered.

19 September 1994

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Ate Vitarte

Four alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals (three men and one woman) shot and killed Mr. Feliciano Chamorro Giron, manager of a brickworks in the Huachipa district.

19 September 1994

Department: Ucayali; Province: Coronel Portillo

Thirty alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals wearing Peruvian army (EP) uniforms and carrying firearms intercepted vehicles at km 125 on the Federico Basadre (Pucallpa) road, killing civilian Félix Carlos Hinostroza Perez (37), and at approximately 1900 hours at the same place intercepted a combination vehicle and killed two people who have not yet been identified.

23 September 1994

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Lima

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals detonated a car bomb (approximately 80 kg of dynamite) in a white Toyota automobile with the registration number FO-4729 at C-15 Roberto Thorndike street near the Donofrio factory, causing substantial physical damage to the entire block and slight injuries to various unidentified persons.

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### 3. Attacks on security forces

1 September 1994

Department: Ayacucho

An EP patrol had a clash with Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals at a place called Vilcaveni (virgin forest) - Valle del Ene, as a result of which seven people were wounded (infantry captain Alan Olivari Medina, second lieutenant Francisco Vilchez Torres, sergeant Richard Sanchez Candela, corporal Máximo Espiritu Perez, corporal Rafael Gutierrez Diaz, private Luis Palacios Chio and rural patrolman Willidys Aime Gutierrez).

14 September 1994

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache

Approximately 60 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals with long-range firearms attacked the EP counter-insurgency base at Santa Rosa de Mishollo-Tocache for a period of 20 minutes, leaving civilian Alicia Rivera Velasquez (25) dead in the village.

18 September 1994

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Tocache

An Aquiles EP patrol from the Uchiza counter-insurgency battalion had a clash with approximately 45 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals in the Paraíso sector: as a result two military personnel (TSM) were injured and 35 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals were killed (names unknown); one M-16, two AKMs, one RPG, 11 FALs, 43 FAL clips, two M-16 clips, six AKM clips, one Kenwood radio, 30 sticks of dynamite, 2,800 FAL cartridges, hand and rocket-propelled grenades, medicines and subversive propaganda were recovered.

26 September 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Huamalies; District: Monzón

Joint patrols (army-rural patrolmen) had a clash with an undetermined number of Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals in the Puerto María district, Tazo Grande-Monzón village; as a result EP corporal Juler Salas Delgado was wounded in the foot.

### 4. Sabotage

Nothing to report.

5. Incursions

Nothing to report.

6. Kidnapping

5 September 1994

Department: Pasco; Province: Oxapampa; District: Villa Rica

Terrorist criminals of the Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru (MRTA) (approximately 25) broke into the home of the Garrido Mancilla family and kidnapped Mrs. Aida Mancilla (38), Daniel Garrido Mancilla and four other unidentified persons.

7. Summary

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Selective terrorism .....        | 1        |
| 2. Systematic terrorism .....       | 8        |
| 3. Attacks on security forces ..... | 4        |
| 4. Sabotage .....                   | 0        |
| 5. Incursions .....                 | 0        |
| 6. Kidnapping .....                 | <u>1</u> |
| TOTAL                               | 14       |

B. From 1 October to 15 December 1994

1. Selective terrorism

28 October 1994

Department: Loreto; Province: Alto Amazonas; District: Yurimaguas

Alleged terrorist criminals killed Francisco Torres Pinchi (76), head of the Federación Provincial de Campesinos y Nativos de Alto Amazonas; the incident took place at his home, located in the Paucaloma sector. A photocopied handwritten flyer was found at the site making death threats against the PNP commander, the provincial chief of Alto Amazonas and the military political chief, among others.

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7 November 1994

Department: La Libertad; Province: Sanchez Carrion; District: Chugay

In the Cachabamba-Chugay-Sanchez Carrion village, Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals killed Mrs. Presentación Espejo, Mr. Marcial Chacon Araujo and a person known as Chavelo.

18 November 1994

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huancabamba

Three alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with long-range rifles, killed Amadeo Cruz Berneo, president of the rural patrols, in the village of Córdova; members of PNP and EP visited the scene of the crime on 19 November 1994 and transferred the body to the central morgue.

24 November 1994

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Ate Vitarte

Three Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, carrying firearms, broke into the home of Mr. Juan Carlos Huayta Quispe (54), the secretary of defence and economy of the Carapongo community, and then, in the presence of his two young children and his wife, killed him with three shots shouting: "Die, miserable dog!", "Traitor!", "Crook!", "Vengeance is sweet!", "Informer!", "We're from the communist party of Peru!".

8 December 1994

Department: Ayacucho; Province: Huamanga

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals left the blood-soaked and lifeless body of Irgilio Morales, a university professor in the faculty of biology, at C-5, avenida Garcilaso de la Vega in the city of Ayacucho.

## 2. Systematic terrorism

24 October 1994

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Perené

Five MRTA terrorist criminals, armed with AKM and FAL rifles, killed civilian Edwin Lapa Zevallos in the Los Angeles sector of Ubiriki-Villa Perené, Chanchamayo.

1 November 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado

About ten Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, carrying firearms and wearing uniforms similar to EP uniforms, entered the village of Pucayacu and attacked Arcadio Tucto Solorzano (58) in his home, alleging that he was an informer and collaborator of the security forces; they took away two vehicles (registration numbers PP-4736 and PN-1232) belonging to the victim, which were later found completely burnt.

14 November 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado

In the village of Santa Martha-Aucayacu, Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals murdered four persons identified as: Modesto Conchuco Pacheco, Eber Conchuco Cruz, Gumerinda Cruz Palomares and another unidentified person.

19 November 1994

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huancabamba

In the village of Los Lirios-Huancabamba, alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals killed Edilberto Neyra Campos with a firearm; a PNP patrol went to the scene of the crime.

26 November 1994

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huarmaca

Twelve Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals killed Edilberto Ticliahuanca Carrasco and María Tineo Carrasco in an incident which occurred in the village of Cuchupampa and left placards with subversive slogans and threats from the Peruvian communist party - Sendero Luminoso.

24 November 1994

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huarmaca

Ten Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, carrying firearms, abducted Basilio Yacsahuanca Tocto (23) from his home in the village of Cuse, took him to the rear of education centre 14594, and killed him with a blow to the head, leaving a note that read: "So perish informant thieves and agents of the genocidal, famine-sowing and traitorous dictatorship, long live President Gonzalo", "Ejército Popular de Liberación", the hammer and sickle.

/...

3. Attacks on security forces

9 November 1994

Department: Ayacucho; Province: Huanta; District: Huanta

Approximately 100 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the counter-insurgency base at Pucayacu-Viscatan-Huanta, leaving three dead and seven wounded, all TSM.

11 November 1994

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Comas

Five alleged terrorist criminals with close- and long-range firearms attacked the PNP post at Comas, wounding PNP NCO (1st class) Domingo Rivas Calderon. The terrorist criminals seized his AKM rifle, and left the scene in two vehicles along Av. Universitaria. They also detonated eight "Russian cheese" explosive devices, there being no damage to the police building or injuries to those in the vicinity.

12 November 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Marañón

A vehicle travelling from Tingo María to Uchiza was intercepted by approximately 45 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals at Yanajanca-Marañón. PNP non-commissioned officers Jorge Rosado Salazar and Claudio Huanca Paredes, along with the Chairman of Padres de familia in the village of Puerto Rico, Pablo Saavedra Icomena, were killed. The PNP officers were travelling to Uchiza in a change of posting.

4 December 1994

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Los Olivos

Three Sendero Luminoso alleged terrorist criminals, in a red Toyota vehicle, intercepted PNP NCO (3rd class) Lucio Carlos Padilla Sanchez as he was travelling on a motorcycle in the vicinity of the "San Remo" hostel, located in the La Union-Los Olivos cooperative. They shot him in the head, causing instantaneous death. The motorcycle was taken and posters left with slogans alluding to Sendero Luminoso and the birthday of Abimael Guzman.

6 December 1994

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pichanaki

Terrorist criminals from the Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru ambushed two EP patrols with RPG and AKM fire in the Villa Ashaninka sector, at Huancayo, leaving: two TSM dead; and one officer, one non-commissioned officer, eight TSM and three civilians wounded. A civilian Mitsubishi vehicle, registration number XP-4764, suffered damage. There are no reports of loss of weapons.

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9 December 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: D. Alonia Robles

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the Venenillo base of Counter-Insurgency Battalion 313 with grenades, RPG, tracer and machine-gun fire, soldiers Cleides Lopez Sanchez and Darino Pua Mendoza suffering shrapnel wounds to the face.

14 December 1994

Department: Ucayli; Province: Padre Abad; District: Padre Abad

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, with firearms, ambushed a Peruvian army (EP) patrol from Engineering Battalion 5 at Motelo bridge (Federico Basadra Highway), Hidayacu-Previsto-Aguaytia sector, with eight TSM and six civilians killed; nine TSM wounded; five TSM missing and six FAL rifles unaccounted for.

#### 4. Sabotage

9 December 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: D. Alonia Robles

Terrorist criminals of the Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru entered the premises of the Agregados Calcarios Mining Company, and took one box of dynamite, containing 30 sticks, and two boxes of detonators, containing 200 detonators and 200 metres of slow fuse. On withdrawing they left a message: "Mr. Mario Chamac, MRTA has confiscated your explosives and we wish to talk to you. If you refuse you will become an MRTA military target".

#### 5. Incursions

21 November 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Huamalies; District: Monzón

Incursion by eight Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, carrying four FALs and four HKs, at Chaspamba, Monzón, who asked for the local authorities but did not find them. On withdrawing they killed Guillermo Perez Poma, and then went on towards Monopunta and Mamajuana.

6 December 1994

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huaytara; District: Pilpichaca

Armed incursion by four Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals in the community of Llillanta-Pilpichaca, as a result of which three patrolmen were killed. The terrorist criminals then went on to Choriadopampas-Vinchos, where they were intercepted by patrolmen who had set off in pursuit. In the clash a

/...

further three patrolmen were killed and two were wounded, and the terrorist criminals took possession of two Winchester rifles.

9 December 1994

Department: Amazonas; Province: Rodriguez de Mendoza; District: Cochamal

Incursion in the Okish township by alleged terrorist criminals, who burst into the home of Amancio Vinca Vin (38), whom they killed, subsequently leaving for an unknown destination.

#### 6. Kidnapping

13 November 1994

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Perené

MRTA terrorist criminals kidnapped the civilian Tito Coronado Villanueva (39) from his home in the Alto Toterán-Villa Perené township. He was later killed for refusing to collaborate with MRTA.

#### 7. Summary

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Selective terrorism .....        | 5        |
| 2. Systematic terrorism .....       | 6        |
| 3. Attacks on security forces ..... | 7        |
| 4. Sabotage .....                   | 1        |
| 5. Incursions .....                 | 3        |
| 6. Kidnapping .....                 | <u>1</u> |
| TOTAL                               | 23       |

#### C. From 16 to 31 December 1994

##### 1. Selective terrorism

28 December 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: D. Alonia Robles

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals in the San Juan sector killed Juan Casabono Malpartida with gunshots to the head. The victim was a former subversive organizing rural patrols in the La Playa sector (near to San Juan).

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## 2. Systematic terrorism

22 December 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado

An unknown number of Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals ambushed a twin cab truck in the vicinity of the villages of Ramal de Astunza and Belaunde-Aucayacu, with three civilian dead and two villagers wounded. "Comrade Tolima" was recognized among the assailants.

## 3. Attacks on security forces

23 December 1994

Department: Cajamarca; Province: Cajabamba

Some 30 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, including three women with ponchos and ski masks carrying long-range firearms and explosives, attacked the police post at Albamaroa-Cajabamba, leaving six PNP officers wounded and the police post 80 per cent destroyed. They also wrecked the dish antenna and a truck. The terrorist criminals withdrew in the direction of the villages of Excate-Chuquisongo.

24 December 1994

Department: Ayacucho; Province: Lucanas; District: Lucanas

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals ambushed a patrol (army (EP)-rural patrolmen) from counter-insurgency base 34 travelling from Putajasa towards Villa Camria at Tororuni, resulting in the deaths of NCO (2nd class) William Curay Agurto, Sergeant (1st class) Luis Teraninca, and Corporals Emilio Torres Huahani and Contreras Escalante. The following were wounded: EP Captains Jorge Guerrero Carrasco and Luis Rodriguez Ormenio; and TSM Sergeants Raul Soto Bautista and Edgar Mucha Huamacta. In addition two vehicles were destroyed.

24 December 1994

Department: Lima; Province: Lima

Six terrorist criminals fired shots at two PNP non-commissioned officers playing football in the "Los Libertadores" housing development, San Martín de Porras, resulting in the death of PNP NCO (1st class) Jacinto De La Cruz Sanchez, and the wounding of PNP NCO Zenón Meza Quispe and the civilian Sebastián Ayala Asencio. The terrorist criminals fled the scene in a white Daewoo-Tico vehicle.

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4. Sabotage

Nothing to report.

5. Incursions

10 December 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: Crespo y Castillo

Night time incursion by Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals carrying firearms in the locality of Pueblo Nuevo, where they killed three villagers and then withdrew in the direction of the village of La Esperanza in the same district.

22 December 1994

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado

Incursion by an unspecified number of Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals with long-range firearms in the village of 7 de Octubre-Jose Crespo y Castillo, where they killed two villagers from the area.

30 December 1994

Department: Ancash; Province: Huaraz

Incursion by some 30 to 50 alleged terrorist criminals in the area of San Luis, repelled by EP-PNP. As a result of the incursion the magistrate of Pancayucay, Idelfonso Torres Saenz, died. Nothing to report concerning EP-PNP personnel.

6. Kidnapping

Nothing to report.

7. Summary

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Selective terrorism .....        | 1 |
| 2. Systematic terrorism .....       | 1 |
| 3. Attacks on security forces ..... | 3 |
| 4. Sabotage .....                   | - |
| 5. Incursions .....                 | 3 |
| 6. Kidnapping .....                 | - |
| TOTAL                               | 8 |

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9 February 1995

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Fiftieth session

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS  
OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Letter dated 7 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of  
Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit herewith a statement dated 7 February 1995 by the Association of Croats from north-western Bosnia.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing this letter and its annex as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "Human rights questions: Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives".

(Signed) Mario NOBILO  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative



Annex

Of the 80,000 Croats who lived in north-western Bosnia before the war, over 50,000 have been expelled by Serbian forces during the last three years. This includes 20,000 out of the 30,000 Croats who lived in the city of Banja Luka.

During this time the entire non-Serbian population has been either killed, expelled or mistreated. They have been subjected to terror and forced labour, often being taken to the confrontation lines to serve as human shields and forced to fight against their own people, in violation of article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

During the last two months, the situation has become even worse as exemplified by the events of 5 December 1994 and of Christmas Day, when Croat and Muslim civilians (approximately 300 persons) were seized and taken to serve in the Serbian forces. This was repeated on Sunday, 29 January 1995, when, after attending Mass, some 20 Croat male civilians were taken from the town of Surkovac near Prijedor. The whereabouts of these men is still not known. There have also been numerous incidents of severe physical and psychological abuse of innocent civilians. There has been an even greater number of acts of looting, robbery and illegal confiscation of private property over the course of the last 10 days.

We cite only some cases of sadistic treatment of elderly individuals that occurred in the last few days: I. A. K., from the village of Abrici, M. and R. D., from the village of Kozara, R. R., from Ivanjska, and M. S., from Dragocaj, were subjected to severe physical abuse and their property was pillaged and destroyed. As a result, they are experiencing severe psychological trauma and are in need of medical treatment.

Serbian forces continue to enter Croatian-inhabited villages and engage in acts of physical and psychological abuse, pillage and robbery, while threatening the inhabitants in order to force them to leave their homes in the shortest possible time. The inhabitants are often forced to leave their very homes without being allowed to take any belongings with them. The Serbian forces coerce them into signing papers that state that they have left "voluntarily" and charge them 200 to 500 German marks for the "right" to leave.

The mobilization of Croats between the ages of 18 and 65 has resumed. Among the mobilized are individuals who returned only recently from the battlefields in Glamoc and Bosansko Grahovo where they had been used as human shields by the Serbian forces. Because of this terror, the people are frightened and are worried for their lives. As a result, they have begun to panic and leave in large numbers. Although the Serbian authorities are aware of this situation and receive daily appeals from Bishop Franjo Komarica of Banja Luka, they have not undertaken any measures to protect the innocent non-Serbian civilians who have been left to the mercy of armed Serbian bands.

Association of Croats  
from north-western Bosnia

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Fiftieth session  
Items 42, 44, 84 and 85 of  
the preliminary list\*  
QUESTION OF PALESTINE  
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST  
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS  
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES  
IN THE NEAR EAST  
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES  
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE  
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER  
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 8 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of  
Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final communiqué of the  
fifteenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Ifrane, Morocco, on 16 and  
17 January 1995. I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated  
as a document of the General Assembly, under items 42, 44, 84 and 85 of the  
preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SANOUSSI  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* A/50/50.

95-04377 (E) 160295 160295 170295



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Annex

[Original: Arabic, English  
and French]

Final communiqué and recommendations of the  
fifteenth session of Al-Quds Committee  
Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco  
15-16 Shaban 1415 H  
16-17 January 1995

Responding to a generous invitation of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, Al-Quds Committee held its fifteenth session in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, on 15 and 16 Shaban 1415 H, corresponding to 16 and 17 January 1995, to consider the grave conditions through which the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif, the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, is passing as a result of Israel's continued occupation of the Holy City and its persistence on implementing its design aimed at Judaizing Al-Quds and obliterating its Arab-Islamic cultural landmarks.

His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, their Excellencies the Ministers and the delegations of the member States of the Committee, and His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), attended the proceedings of the meeting.

His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, inaugurated the proceedings of the session by a guiding address in which he stressed the importance of the Committee's responsibilities towards the question of Al-Quds al-Sharif in the light of the latest developments and highlighted the need to adapt the Committee's action to this new situation.

His Majesty the King underlined that the question of Al-Quds al-Sharif, with its dual political and religious dimension, requires a realistic and rational approach as well as patience and wisdom and not to act on mere feelings.

His Majesty the King further indicated that the Islamic Ummah harbours no hostility vis-à-vis anybody and cannot accept to be placed before a fait accompli, specifying that Islam is not a religion of war, repression or domination, but rather a religion of understanding, tolerance and, more than that, a religion of coexistence, the latter standing as a criterion of civilization.

H.E. Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, delivered a speech highlighting the dangers facing the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif and its religious sanctities, Israel's current attempt to alter its religious character and its Arab-Islamic identity, the continuous confiscation of lands and setting up of settlements. He requested the Islamic Ummah to take action in all

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directions and at all levels to face up to the current developments and sustain the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people in the Holy City in particular and in Palestine at large.

H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC delivered a statement in which he reviewed the conditions facing Al-Quds al-Sharif and the required action by the Islamic Ummah in support of this cause. His Excellency also reviewed the activities of the General Secretariat concerning the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif and Palestine.

The members of the Committee deliberated on the current conditions facing Al-Quds al-Sharif, and considered the means likely to lead the recovering of the city and to assist and support the Palestinian citizens and institutions in the Holy City, confronting the Israeli designs aimed at Judaizing the City and changing its cultural, civilizational, religious and demographic characteristics, so as to create a new fait accompli on the ground.

In the light of these deliberations, Al-Quds Committee identified concrete and practical measures and recommended the following:

1. At the international political level, the Committee

1. Affirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region cannot be achieved short of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978) and the principle of land against peace involving Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the border-lines of 4 June 1967 including the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and south Lebanon; and enables the Palestinian people to achieve their national inalienable and imprescriptible rights including their rights to return, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds al-Sharif as its capital;

2. Affirms that the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif is part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and further affirms the necessity of its return to the Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine;

3. Calls on the Islamic Ummah to double its efforts in support of the Palestinian right in Al-Quds al-Sharif, and to assist the stands of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian National Authority, by every means so as to transfer all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority;

4. Calls on the United Nations Security Council, in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to take necessary measures to compel Israel to desist from carrying out any settlement and Judaization of Al-Quds and any geographic or demographic changes therein, and to comply with agreements and conventions providing for the preservation of the Palestinian institutions and the Islamic and Christian holy sites at Al-Quds al-Sharif in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions;

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5. Requests States to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980), which calls for refraining from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif. It reaffirms that all the legislative, administrative and settlement measures aimed at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and contrary to international agreements, charters and conventions, in accordance with the resolutions of international legality, including United Nations Security Council resolutions 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980), as well as the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which consider these measures null and void;

6. Strongly denounces the decision of the Israeli Knesset on 26 December 1994, which bans any activities of the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds al-Sharif, and requests the international community not to recognize this decision and to compel Israel to waive this decision;

7. Condemns the repeated Israeli aggressions perpetrated against the Lebanese territory as well as the casualties and destruction caused by these aggressions;

8. Requests His Majesty King Hassan II, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, to pursue contacts which he deems necessary, at the international level, particularly with the United Nations Security Council member States, the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, the European Union, the Vatican and other Christian instances, so as to gain the needed support and assistance to recover the city of Al-Quds, and to explain the dangers of Israeli practices and measures jeopardizing the peace process, security and stability in the Middle East region;

9. Calls on the Secretary-General to carry out the necessary contacts with the international and regional organizations as well as specialized international agencies, so as to consider ways to preserve the civilizational, cultural and religious heritage of the Holy City, and sustain the resistance of its inhabitants;

10. Decides to establish a contact group at the level of the Permanent Representatives of the Committee's member States at United Nations Headquarters in New York in order to follow up the implementation of the Committee's resolutions and those of the United Nations Security Council relating to Al-Quds al-Sharif;

II. At the level of assisting the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif

11. Stresses the important role of Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the citizens and institutions of the Holy City against Israeli designs. It calls on the OIC member States to abide by financing the budgets of both Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in order to promote urban development of Al-Quds, and to construct housing units, restore its old monuments with the aim of preserving the civilizational and Islamic heritage;

12. Decides to grant permission to the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to exercise the powers stipulated in the statute and regulations of Al-Quds Fund, referred to in articles 2, 3 and 8;

13. Welcomes the proposal of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit to create Bayt Al-Mal of Al-Quds al-Sharif for the safeguard of the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, protection of the Palestinian right to the city, assistance to the steadfastness of its inhabitants and preservation of its civilizational, religious, cultural and urbanistic heritage;

This Bayt Al-Mal will take the form of an agency which aims to mobilize material and financial resources from OIC member States, institutions, bodies, private sector, associations, Islamic and Arab communities as well as individuals.

The agency will operate under the aegis of Al-Quds Committee and its management will be ensured according to the following general principles:

- The agency will carry out its activities in compliance with the rules governing the private sector;
- It will perform in utter transparency and accountability;
- It will be subject to private accountancy and financial auditing twice a year by the Al-Quds Committee.

The Presidency of the Al-Quds Committee will undertake to prepare a draft statute for the Agency, which will soon be conveyed to the member States through the OIC General Secretariat to allow them to examine the draft statute and take necessary measures prior to the creation of the Agency and its establishment by the Islamic Conference.

The Committee expresses its profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Majesty, to the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Morocco for the generous hospitality and warm welcome extended to the delegations participating in this session.

Appendix

[Original: English]

States members of Al-Quds Committee

1. Kingdom of Morocco
2. State of Palestine
3. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
4. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
5. Republic of Iraq
6. Syrian Arab Republic
7. Republic of Lebanon
8. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
9. Arab Republic of Egypt
10. People's Republic of Bangladesh
11. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
12. Islamic Republic of Iran
13. Republic of Indonesia
14. Republic of Senegal
15. Republic of the Niger
16. Republic of Guinea

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## General Assembly

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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Fiftieth session

### MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

#### AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

#### HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 10 February 1995 from the Permanent Representatives  
of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit the texts of the Declaration on the Broadening and Deepening of Kazakh-Russian Cooperation (see annex I), the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on the Legal Status of Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Russian Federation and of Citizens of the Russian Federation Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan (see annex II) and the Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on a Simplified Procedure for the Acquisition of Citizenship by Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan Taking Up Permanent Residence in the Russian Federation and by Citizens of the Russian Federation Taking Up Permanent Residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan (see annex III), signed in Moscow on 20 January 1995 by the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan and of the Russian Federation during the visit to the Russian Federation by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbaev.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Maintenance of international security", "Agenda for development" and "Human rights questions".

(Signed) A. ARYSTANBEKOVA  
Permanent Representative of  
the Republic of Kazakhstan  
to the United Nations

(Signed) S. LAVROV  
Permanent Representative of the  
Russian Federation to the  
United Nations

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ANNEX I

Declaration on the Broadening and Deepening of  
Kazakh-Russian Cooperation

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the President of the Russian Federation,

On the basis of the historical traditions of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the desire to deepen all-round cooperation,

Reaffirming their commitment to the principles of sovereignty, equal rights and true partnership,

Bearing in mind the objective need for a further deepening of economic integration, the more effective use of productive capacity, and the high degree of complementarity and interdependence of the economies of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation,

With a view to improving multilateral cooperation and the active participation of the two States in the establishment of an Economic Union within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Guided by the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 25 May 1992, the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on the Further Deepening of Integration and Economic Cooperation of 28 March 1994, as well as other earlier agreements in the political, economic, defence, scientific and technical and social and humanitarian fields,

Seeking to provide an additional impetus to the broadening and deepening of Russian-Kazakh cooperation,

Declare as follows:

1. The Presidents shall instruct the Governments of the two States to implement a set of measures to adapt the legal and contractual basis for relations between the two countries to the new conditions both in the two countries and in the Commonwealth of Independent States as a whole, harmonize national legislation and sign an agreement on a customs union.

The Presidents also consider it necessary to prepare a new package of agreements and instruments that develop the main provisions of the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 25 May 1992.

2. Kazakh-Russian economic cooperation will be based on the principles of free and non-discriminatory trade, the creation of a common market for goods, services, capital and labour, and close interaction in the areas of production, investment and finance.

3. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall take measures to coordinate their foreign economic policies, including their customs policies, remove tariff and non-tariff restrictions, including the waiving of customs duties, in reciprocal trade and the abolition of customs control on their common border, with the unconditional and effective joint protection of the external borders of the Customs Union and the conduct of a coordinated foreign economic policy with respect to third countries within the framework of the establishment of a Customs Union in accordance with the Treaty on the Establishment of an Economic Union.

4. With a view to ensuring the uninterrupted settlement of accounts between the economic agents of the two States on the basis of the mutual convertibility of national currencies, the Presidents shall instruct the central banks to undertake concrete measures to broaden and deepen domestic currency markets and cooperation in the establishment of effective systems of payment.

Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall take practical steps to coordinate their tax and price policies, ensure the access of authorized banks to each other's domestic markets, apply an exchange rate that is determined by supply and demand, support stable rates of exchange of their national currencies, and undertake other measures with a view to creating a common financial market.

5. The Presidents believe that State support is essential to the development of direct ties between the economic agents and to cooperation in the various branches of the economy. To this end, they shall promote the establishment of financial and industrial groups, the development of progressive forms of cooperation in the areas of production, investment, trade and finance and credit, the creation of conditions conducive to mutual access and the protection of investments, and for the acquisition of real estate.

6. The Presidents note that one of the most important areas for further Russian-Kazakh cooperation should be the formation of a scientific and technological area that would make for the most rational use of the intellectual, scientific and technical capacity of the two countries.

7. With a view to solving problems of supplying the economies and the populations of the two countries with fuel and energy, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall broaden cooperation in this area, including in the field of the joint production of sources of energy.

The Presidents shall promote the establishment of integrated transnational Russian-Kazakh companies with State participation in the branches of the fuel and energy sectors of the two countries, including the transport of gas and petroleum.

8. The Presidents attach great importance to the improvement of cooperation in the fields of transport, communications, telecommunications and the exchange of information, and the further development and sound use of the unified systems and complexes established in these areas.

To this end, the Parties shall ensure, on a reciprocal basis, free transit of goods, means of transport and services and the free movement of citizens of the two States through their territories and shall waive all customs duties, taxes or other transit-related charges.

9. Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall strictly observe the rights and freedoms of the human person, prohibit all forms of discrimination on ethnic or other grounds, develop contacts between the nationals of the two countries and promote scientific and cultural exchanges.

10. The Presidents are in favour of their countries' active participation in the establishment of a system of collective security in the Commonwealth of Independent States on the basis of the Treaty on Collective Security of 15 May 1992.

The Presidents confirm that the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on Military Cooperation of 28 March 1994 and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in the Treaty provide a long-term basis for cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation within the framework of a common military strategic area in order to ensure their military security, including nuclear security. Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall continue to adhere to the principle by which the military forces of one Party make use of the buildings and installations situated in the territory of the other Party, bearing in mind the desire of the Parties to use their defence capacity with a view to ensuring their mutual security. To this end, beginning in 1995, the Parties shall undertake the establishment of Unified Armed Forces on the basis of joint planning for the training and use of troops (forces), the provision to such troops of weapons and military equipment, and also on the condition of their unimpeded deployment and operation and the creation of a most-favoured-nation regime and a national taxation regime in the territories of the States within a common military strategic area.

11. In the interests of ensuring the reliable security of the two States, cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall be broadened within the framework of a common strategic defence area, procurement for the armed forces of the States, cooperation between their military industries and standardization of weapons.

12. The protection of the external borders of the two States in conditions of the openness of the common borders between them is their common concern and shall be carried out through their joint efforts in accordance with the interests of their own security and the collective security of the Commonwealth of Independent States. To this end, a treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on the joint protection of their external borders shall be signed before 10 February 1995; the treaty shall provide for the establishment of a unified command for border troops.

13. The Presidents have confirmed the policy of close interaction between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation in the field of foreign policy, bearing in mind the harmonization of positions on principal international and regional problems of mutual interest and the coordination of action in the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other

international organizations. The Parties shall undertake efforts to ensure that the Commonwealth of Independent States becomes a prestigious international regional organization.

14. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the President of the Russian Federation emphasize that cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall be carried out on a long-term reliable basis. They declare their firm intention to continue to coordinate the efforts of their States to implement policies that bring their countries closer together, and express their confidence that the agreements that have been reached shall reliably serve the basic interests of the peoples of the two States.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:

N. NAZARBAEV

For the Russian Federation:

B. YELTSIN

ANNEX II

Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on the Legal Status of Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Russian Federation and of Citizens of the Russian Federation Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as "the Parties",

With a view to the further development of friendly relations between them,

Recognizing the need to settle questions relating to the legal status of citizens of one State who reside permanently in the territory of the other State,

Desiring, in the interests of their citizens, to ensure equal conditions for their residence in the territories of the two Parties and, in this connection, wishing to offer the citizens of one Party who reside permanently in the territory of the other Party a legal status that is as close as possible to the legal status of the citizens of the other Party, in particular as regards civil, political, social, economic, labour, cultural and other rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed in Minsk on 22 January 1993,

Reaffirming their obligations under the universally recognized international human rights instruments to which they are signatories,

Guided by the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 25 May 1992,

In implementation of the Memorandum on Basic Principles for Settling Questions Relating to the Citizenship and Legal Status of Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Russian Federation and of Citizens of the Russian Federation Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 28 March 1994,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, a citizen of one Party is considered to be a permanent resident in the territory of the other Party if he resides permanently in its territory on the basis of a permit issued by the other Party and is not at the same time a permanent resident in the territory of the Party of which he holds citizenship.

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2. In this Treaty:

(a) "Party of citizenship" means the Party of which a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party is a citizen;

(b) "Party of residence" means the Party in whose territory a citizen of the other Party permanently resides.

Article 2

1. In accordance with this Treaty, the document certifying the status of a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall be a document issued by the competent authorities of the Party of residence, or an annotation entered by the competent authorities of the Party of residence in documents certifying the personal identity or citizenship of an individual in accordance with the legislation of the Party of citizenship as well as documents entitling the bearer to cross the State border, with the exception of diplomatic and service passports.

2. The Parties shall exchange samples of the documents and annotations referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, as well as information on which persons may be granted the status of citizen of one Party permanently residing in the territory of the other Party, in accordance with this Treaty. The aforementioned exchanges shall be made by the consular establishments of the Parties.

3. The academic studies, work, official business or military service of a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall have no bearing on his or legal status as defined in this Treaty.

Article 3

1. A citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall be bound to observe the Constitution and legislation and respect the traditions and customs of the Party of residence.

2. A citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall maintain legal ties with the Party of citizenship and shall enjoy the protection of the two Parties.

Article 4

1. A citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall enjoy the same rights and freedoms and be bound by the same obligations as citizens of the Party of residence, unless otherwise provided in this Treaty.

2. A citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall not enjoy the following rights:

/...

(a) To participate in elections for, and be elected to, the highest State offices or representative organs of power of the Party of residence;

(b) To participate in nationwide voting (State referendum) conducted by the Party of residence;

(c) To hold office in the diplomatic service or in the security or internal affairs organs of the Party of residence;

(d) To hold office in the central organs of executive power or the office of judge or public prosecutor in the Party of residence;

(e) To hold the office of head of regional, district, municipal, village or community administration or their deputies.

3. The citizens of one Party who reside permanently in the territory of the other Party may hold the office of heads or deputy heads of the structural subdivisions of regional, district, municipal, village or community administrations and also of departments, administrations, committees or other organizations that are part of the system of the local organs of executive power, in accordance with the procedure agreed by the Parties.

#### Article 5

1. Documents on education issued to a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party by an educational institution of the Party of citizenship, shall be recognized in the territory of the Party of residence regardless of the date of their issuance.

2. The documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall entitle a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party to matriculate in educational institutions situated in the territories of the two Parties and shall be valid for the purpose of obtaining employment in the speciality indicated in the documents.

#### Article 6

1. The Parties, in accordance with their legislation, shall guarantee citizens of one Party who reside permanently in the territory of the other Party the right to own, use and dispose of the property belonging to such citizens.

The acquisition of property by citizens of one Party who reside permanently in the territory of the other Party shall be subject to the legislation of the Party of residence.

2. A citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party may participate in the privatization of the State property of the Party of residence on the same basis as its citizens and in accordance with the law in force in the Party of residence, unless stipulated otherwise in another agreement between the Parties.

/...

3. If, at the time this Treaty enters into force, a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party has exercised his right to take part in the privatization of the State property of one of the Parties, he shall not be entitled to participate in the privatization of the State property of the other Party.

#### Article 7

Documents entitling the bearer to cross the State borders of the Parties, including their borders with third States, shall be issued by the consular establishment of the Party of citizenship situated in the Party of residence by agreement with the appropriate authorities of the Party of residence within a period not to exceed one month.

#### Article 8

Matters relating to the performance of military service by citizens of one Party who reside permanently in the territory of the other Party shall be dealt with in a separate agreement.

#### Article 9

1. The legal capacity and competence of a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall be determined in accordance with the legislation of the Party of residence.

2. In matters relating to the restriction or restoration of the competence of a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party, and in matters relating to the official determination that a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party is missing or dead and matters relating to the establishment of the time of death of a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party, the competent authorities of one Party shall notify the appropriate institutions of the other Party.

#### Article 10

1. Adoption or its revocation and the establishment or termination of guardianship or trusteeship in cases where the adoptive parent, guardian or trustee is a citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party and the person adopted or whose adoption is revoked, or with respect to whom guardianship or trusteeship is established or terminated, is a citizen of the Party of residence, shall be subject to the legislation of the Party of residence.

2. In cases where adoption is established or revoked, or guardianship or trusteeship is established or terminated, with respect to a citizen of one Party

/...

who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party, the law of the Party of citizenship shall apply.

Article 11

The obligation to compensate for damage in cases where the individual who causes the damage and the injured party are citizens of the same Party who reside permanently in the territory of the other Party shall be determined in accordance with the legislation of the Party of residence, except when the act or other circumstance that served as the basis for the claim for compensation for damage caused in the Party of citizenship are determined in accordance with the legislation of the Party of citizenship.

Article 12

A citizen of one Party who resides permanently in the territory of the other Party shall not be restricted in his rights or be subject to additional obligations which are established, or which may be established, for foreign citizens in the Party of residence.

Article 13

Disputes between the Parties that arise in connection with the application or interpretation of this Treaty shall be settled through consultations and negotiations between the Parties.

Article 14

The Parties shall take measures to develop a bilateral contractual basis with respect to citizens of one Party who reside permanently in the territory of the other Party.

Article 15

This Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force thirty days after the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

Article 16

This Treaty is concluded for a period of five years from the date of its entry into force and shall be automatically extended for successive five-year periods unless one of the Parties denounces it six months prior to the expiry of the current period.

DONE at Moscow on 20 January 1995 in duplicate, each in the Kazakh and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:

N. NAZARBAEV

For the Russian Federation:

B. YELTSIN

ANNEX III

Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on a Simplified Procedure for the Acquisition of Citizenship by Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan Taking Up Permanent Residence in the Russian Federation and by Citizens of the Russian Federation Taking Up Permanent Residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as "the Parties", considering the desire of the peoples of the two countries to maintain and strengthen their historical, traditionally friendly, ties and good-neighbourly relations, reaffirming their commitment to their obligation to guarantee to their citizens the generally accepted international norms and human rights and freedoms,

Desiring to create favourable conditions that give their citizens the right to choose and acquire of their own free will the citizenship of the other Party,

Guided by the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 25 May 1992, the Memorandum on Basic Principles for Settling Questions Relating to the Citizenship and Legal Status of Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Russian Federation and of Citizens of the Russian Federation Who Reside Permanently in the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 28 March 1994,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. Each Party shall offer its citizens who take up permanent residence in the territory of the other Party a simplified (registration) procedure for the acquisition of citizenship, provided that they meet one of the following conditions:

(a) If the applicant was in the past a citizen of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic or the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and at the same time a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and was residing in their territories as at 21 December 1991 and was a permanent resident before this Agreement entered into force and/or;

(b) If the applicant has close relatives who are citizens of the Parties: spouse(s), parents (adoptive parents), children (including adopted children), sisters, brothers or a grandfather or grandmother who reside permanently in and are citizens of the Party whose citizenship they are acquiring.

2. The procedure indicated in paragraph 1 of this article shall apply to citizens of the Parties who reside permanently in the territory of the other

Party, irrespective of the length of their residence in the territory of the Party whose citizenship they are acquiring.

The acquisition of citizenship of the other Party and the renunciation of citizenship of one Party shall be on the basis of the free expression of the will of the persons concerned.

#### Article 2

In order to acquire citizenship of the other Party or renounce citizenship under the simplified procedure, a citizen of one Party shall submit to the appropriate authorities of the other Party the following documents:

An application that conforms to the requirements of the competent authorities of the Parties;

A copy of the applicant's birth certificate;

A document certifying that one of the conditions referred to in article 1, paragraph 1, has been met.

The organs of internal affairs shall register the acquisition of citizenship of the Parties under the simplified procedure within a period not to exceed three months and shall observe the requirements of the domestic legislation of the Parties.

In cases where citizenship of one Party is acquired and citizenship of the other Party is simultaneously renounced, the individual who submitted the application to this effect shall retain the citizenship of the other Party until a favourable decision is taken on his application.

#### Article 3

Either Party shall guarantee persons who reside permanently in the territory of one Party but were born in the territory of the other Party, or who have parents at least one of whom is or was a citizen of the other Party and is or was a permanent resident in the territory of that Party, and who have not yet chosen citizenship in either Party by the date on which this Agreement enters into force, the right to choose citizenship of either Party freely and at their own discretion within one year following the entry into force of this Agreement.

#### Article 4

1. If, as a result of a change of citizenship by a parent, both parents become citizens of the other Party, or if they both renounce citizenship of one of the Parties, the citizenship of their minor children shall change accordingly.

2. The citizenship of minor children, one of whose parents is a citizen of one Party and the other acquires citizenship of the other Party, shall be determined by agreement between the parents, which shall be formulated in an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of article 2.

3. Children whose parents live apart shall retain the citizenship of the parent by whom they are raised, unless the parents have reached some other agreement on this matter.

4. The established citizenship of children upon attainment of full legal age, one of whose parents is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the other is a citizen of the Russian Federation, may be changed in accordance with the legislation of the Parties under the simplified procedure.

5. The citizenship of children shall not be changed when parents who have been deprived of parental rights change their citizenship. The agreement of parents who have been deprived of parental rights shall not be required when their children change citizenship.

#### Article 5

Matters that are not dealt with in this Treaty shall be settled by the Parties in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Parties.

In cases where the domestic legislation of the Parties establishes more favourable conditions for the acquisition of citizenship for any category of individual, the domestic legislation of the Parties shall apply.

The Parties shall take measures to harmonize their legislation on citizenship.

#### Article 6

Matters relating to the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be settled through consultations between the Parties.

#### Article 7

This Agreement is subject to ratification and shall enter into force thirty days after the date on which the Parties exchange the instruments of ratification.

#### Article 8

This Agreement is concluded for a period of five years from the date of its entry into force and shall be automatically extended for successive five-year periods unless one of the Parties denounces it six months prior to the expiry of the current period.

DONE at Moscow on 20 January 1995 in duplicate, each in the Kazakh and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:

N. NAZARBAEV

For the Russian Federation:

B. YELTSIN

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Economic and Social Council

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Item 107 of the preliminary list\*  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING  
QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD  
SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH,  
AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND  
THE FAMILY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
Substantive session of 1995  
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND  
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
QUESTIONS

Interim report on the world social situation

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its twenty-ninth session, the Commission for Social Development expressed the view that the report on the world social situation should be prepared at four yearly intervals. For the session held in intervening years, the Commission wished to have before it a draft framework for the forthcoming report to allow the Commission to make suggestions in regard to the preparation of the report and an updated report on the main issues and trends of international concern that had emerged since the last report. In its resolution 1985/21 of 2 May 1985, the Economic and Social Council endorsed, inter alia, the Commission resolutions. The last report was prepared in 1993 and the next report is due in 1997 for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session. Section I of the present document contains a brief updated report on the main issues and trends in the world social situation and section II contains a draft framework for the 1997 Report on the World Social Situation. The report is submitted to the Council at its substantive session of 1995 and the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, pursuant to Assembly resolution 44/56 of 8 December 1989.

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## I. AN UPDATE OF MAIN ISSUES AND CONCERNS

2. There has been an unprecedentedly intense discussion of the world social situation at the international level since the preparation of the 1993 Report on the World Social Situation. 1/ The present report will not repeat those discussions but will present some highlights mainly to place in perspective the framework for the 1997 Report on the World Social Situation. The discussions have mostly related to six major United Nations conferences dealing directly with social development questions, four of which have been concluded and two of which will be held later in 1995 and in 1996. The six conferences are the International Conference on Nutrition (Rome, 1992), the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993), the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul, 1996). This massive upsurge of interest is evidently consequent upon a perceived deterioration in social conditions, the incapacity of current paradigms, institutions, policies and programmes to address effectively problems of social development and the earnest desire of Governments to harness national and international strengths to meet these challenges. Numerous organizations of civil society, for their part, have been keen observers of, vociferous protagonists for and active participants in the improvement of social conditions the world over. These discussions have demonstrated that social conditions are diverse, that they are fundamentally interconnected and that there are multifarious policy responses, which do not always work with the same results. They have brought to light the interdependence between economic and social development and conditions of peace as well as the necessity for policies and programmes to be perceived by the public at large to be in their best interests.

3. The process of globalization continues to gather speed. During the period 1989-1994 world trade grew at rates two to four times faster than world output. The new World Trade Organization can be expected to raise these rates further. Capital markets are interconnected as never before, both because of greater freedom from controls for the movement of funds and new technology which enables such transfers. For both highly skilled and unskilled labour, there is a global market bidding for physicians, surgeons, engineers, managers and computer scientists at one end and maids, chauffeurs and gardeners at the other. The movement of people between countries has become easier, again both because countries have removed certain barriers and because relative costs of travel have come down. Information and ideas float more freely between countries, mainly because new technology provides enormous opportunities which cannot be barred by Governments and costs of such transfer have come down drastically.

4. The greater openness of economies to trade in goods and services and for capital transfers has markedly reduced autonomy in each country for deciding economic and social policy. Actual or expected changes in relative real rates of interest can quickly affect the direction of capital movements. Regional associations of countries, whether the European Union, the Association of South-East Asian Nations or the North American Free Trade Agreement, decide upon or recommend norms for social legislation, some of which decisions can be enforced with the force of law. Norms established by intergovernmental organizations cover increasingly larger areas of social legislation. International

non-governmental organizations carry their experience from one country to another. The growth of an intelligentsia, although small in several countries, has enabled the analysis of social conditions and situations to be undertaken more frequently and in greater depth than previously. The work of specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), have contributed to these processes. In general, economic and social policy in each country is now made in the context of an interdependent world far more than it was even five years ago.

5. Slow and negative growth in total output continued in most economies of Africa, reducing incomes, consumption and the quality of social services. Bad weather, industrial strife, civil conflict and adverse international conditions all contributed to limiting opportunities for economic expansion. The situation in economies in transition is often difficult to assess in full, although in the few countries where reliable statistical information is available there is evidence that economic growth has resumed in some of them. Economies elsewhere grew at a pace substantially higher than at the time of writing the 1993 Report on the World Social Situation. The upturn is most marked in developed market economies, which account for some 75 per cent of total world output. Total output in these economies grew by 2.5 per cent in 1994 and is projected to grow by more than 3 per cent in 1995. Economies in South and South-East Asia continued their high growth rates, exceeding 6 per cent per annum. The peace accords in Western Asia and peaceful conditions in Lebanon contributed to concentrate attention on reconstruction and development in Western Asia. In Latin America growth decelerated to about 3 per cent per annum and severe shocks to the economy of Mexico in late 1994 may pose new problems. In the light of these developments, the main issues for consideration include those of maintaining non-inflationary growth and the resumption of economic growth in Africa and in economies in transition.

6. Continued rapid growth in most Asian economies can be expected to have contributed to expanding economic opportunities and reducing poverty in a region which contains the largest number of poor people. Official estimates in China record remarkable success in reducing poverty. Marked progress has also been achieved in Chile and Uruguay. In Cuba social conditions worsened as the economy faced grave difficulties. In Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Mozambique, Rwanda and Somalia internal conflicts contributed to worsening conditions of poverty. In most of sub-Saharan Africa economic conditions did not improve sufficiently to reduce poverty. In economies in transition significant sections of the population suffered marked declines in their standard of living. The experience in a wide variety of countries demonstrates that rapid economic growth has helped reduce poverty. It remains an issue of much concern that there is yet to emerge practical policy prescriptions to address these problems with other and additional means.

7. Claims for equality between men and women at all levels in all spheres of activity gained momentum in the course of preparations for the forthcoming Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). Much knowledge has been gained about inequality between men and women in levels of well-being, in access

to income-earning assets and social services and in sharing power, whether in families, enterprises or institutions of Government. The incidence of family violence in which women are often victims has also been highlighted as a major problem. Many Member States have instituted policies and programmes to reduce and eventually eliminate these gross inequalities and to protect females from violence in the family.

8. The scarcity of adequate employment opportunities continued to be a common feature in 1994. Even where the increase in the pace of economic growth was most pronounced, as in developed market economies, rates of unemployment, especially among the long-term unemployed, remained high. In India, where average wages in real terms have risen somewhat, there is substantial unemployment, especially among those with university education. In economies in transition, economic organizations and institutions have not come into place to ensure functioning markets; labour markets were some of the weakest. High open unemployment continues to be a major problem in some countries. Hidden unemployment, primarily in rural areas, is a major problem in some other countries. There are several issues of major concern: rapid growth itself does not ensure a rapid rise in employment opportunities; education and training by themselves are inadequate solutions to these problems; it is extremely difficult to re-absorb older workers whose skills have become obsolete; and institutional changes are far slower to materialize than most people had expected them to be.

9. In most instances, where there is statistical data, there is evidence that income distribution is more uneven now than a decade or so earlier. Exceptions are countries in Asia growing consistently at very high rates. The worsening income distribution in economies in transition is on account of their abandonment of a set of economic and social institutions which set out purposefully to secure a high degree of equality in incomes and living conditions. The situation has been aggravated by high rates of inflation, which eroded real income in the hands of fixed income receivers, new opportunities for accumulating wealth available to a small minority of persons and the breakdown in social security arrangements in the former economic and social system. In China regional differences in economic well-being continued to be sharpened. At issue is the enormous problem of reconciling incentives for growth with problems that arise in strategies that emphasize equality in the distribution of output.

10. Structural adjustment programmes in many developing countries have been very slow to show salutary effects. There is far less enthusiasm now for sudden sharp changes in policies (shock therapy) than for slow, piecemeal and gradual changes in the light of the more stable and rapid growth in the centrally planned economies in Asia in contrast to disruptions and slow recovery of those in Europe, where changes were complete and sharp. The differences in changes in political systems between these two sets of countries must not be lost sight of in such comparisons. Major issues are the pace of changes, the sequencing of changes and the mix of policies in structural adjustment programmes.

11. There were rightfully celebrated victories for peace, democracy and human rights in Haiti, Mozambique and South Africa and in the negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. There are promising signs of peace in Angola, Northern Ireland and Sri Lanka. The short lived civil war in Yemen, the continuing problems in Rwanda and erupting conflicts in the

territories of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were added to the civil conflicts reported in the 1993 Report on the World Social Situation. Fighting within the territories of the former Republic of Yugoslavia was most destructive. United Nations intervention in these situations has been costly. One consequence of wars waged during the last decade or so has been the large number of persons who have been displaced in their own country or have been forced out as refugees. Another is the large number who have been maimed and disabled. Land mines laid in the course of these civil wars still pose a serious threat to the resumption of normal activity in several countries. The prevention of these and similar other conflicts, the mitigation of the severity of conflicts and the reconstruction of economies and societies severely crippled or destroyed in the course of these conflicts remain challenges of great importance.

12. Institutions of governance are in the process of change almost the world over. They are becoming more democratic, more transparent in their conduct and more accountable to the public. However, the extent to and the manner in which these institutional changes take place are governed by the political cultures of each society, giving rise to much controversy. There is an almost universal urge to limit the size of government, especially to divest itself of business undertakings, to reduce tax burdens and to hold down the growth of public debt. These tendencies are being met by contrary forces which require governments to provide certain infrastructure, eliminate degrading poverty and support the expansion of the rights of individuals and groups who received little protection under the law in the past. The individuals are mainly children and spouses, especially women. The groups comprise the poor and minorities, including indigenous peoples.

13. The continuing growth in importance of non-governmental organizations is a part of the process of institutional change in most societies. The value of their contributions have been clearly seen internationally when they have responded to alleviate suffering in situations of natural and man-made disasters and in their participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) and in the preparatory process for the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995). They also have been active at the national level espousing particular causes and filling, to some degree, the vacuums left by the withdrawal of Government.

14. The increased incidence of crime and its adverse impact on individuals and communities is a growing concern in many societies. It poses challenges to policy makers in several areas and tests the capacity of the criminal justice system adequately to dispose of cases and to mete out deserving punishment. In economies in transition delays in establishing new organizations and institutions have permitted the outcrop of crime and violence in societies where their incidence was very limited. In developed economies crime and violence have blighted much of urban life. In some developing economies, where Governments have not had adequate capacity to establish law and order, normal economic and social life has been severely disrupted. The most effective and efficient ways of preventing criminal behaviour, the means for the timely disposal of cases and the nature of deserving punishment are all very widely debated.

15. Rapid changes in institutions and technology have made this last decade one of much greater uncertainty and insecurity than earlier. The changes in institutions are most vivid in economies in transition. However, they are not insignificant in other societies. Attempts to reform "welfare as we know it" is one of them. Rethinking the role of Government is another. The decline in trade unionism is a third. Changes in family structure is a fourth. Changes in techniques both in production processes and management have been both massive and rapid, although not uniform in spread among countries. Processes of production have undergone enormous changes with automation and other similar new processes. A remarkable feature of the new technology is that even small-scale enterprises can employ them to gain marked improvements in productivity. New techniques of management are being adopted on a wide scale in both large and small-scale enterprises. These new products and techniques require new skills, which older persons had not learnt and now find difficult to acquire. Security of jobs, security of welfare and other payments by Government, emotional security in family relationships and the security of trade unions have all been lost at one and the same time on a large scale. The provision of social security, in its broadest sense, is a major responsibility which remains to be addressed.

16. This rapid overview is presented in order to highlight the main trends and issues that have emerged since the issuance of the 1993 Report on the World Social Situation. They will be fully addressed in the 1997 Report on the World Social Situation, as indicated in the draft framework.

## II. A DRAFT FRAMEWORK FOR THE 1997 REPORT ON THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

17. The draft framework for the 1997 Report on the World Social Situation takes into account the main issues and trends of international concern that have emerged since the last report on the world social situation was prepared. The 1997 Report, as earlier, will discuss both the social situation and relevant policy options.

18. The 1997 Report will be written in the context of the conclusions of the six major United Nations conferences relating to the world social situation mentioned in paragraph 2 above and unusually rapid change in several fundamental social and political institutions and economies. There is widespread concern that these changes have contributed to a widening of inequality in societies and an exacerbation of conditions of poverty. The functions of government are being redefined and its organization, legitimacy and accountability are being seriously reviewed. The form of government is increasingly democratic. Organizations in civil society have sprung up to espouse an enormously wide variety of interests. The workplace and the way people organize themselves for work are subject to major changes under the onslaught of relentless changes in processes of production and exchange. The family as an institution, which among other things provides care for young children, is being transformed under pressure from new social forces, especially as women increasingly work away from home. Countries and peoples are being brought together more closely than ever thanks largely to advances in technology and more open markets and borders. As peoples and societies in Asia, including Western Asia, gain economic strength in

this more closely connected world, world visions informed by the Chinese, Indian, Islamic and other cultures are contributing more to the formation of ideas and ideals of societies and social institutions. The unifying theme in the 1997 Report will be the manner in which individuals, associations, Governments and whole societies respond to the challenges posed by these rapid, widespread and fundamental changes.

19. The 1997 Report will deal with a large number of issues. Those that are more closely linked to one another will be grouped in discrete clusters.

20. The first cluster will deal with demographic changes and their social consequences. The evident and projected massive growth in population, although at a declining rate, makes it necessary to discuss the nature of pressures that such growth places on eco-systems and economies. The continuing changes in age composition have consequences on education, employment, medical and health care and social security provision. The rapidly changing economic structures generate pressures inducing internal migration; these changes and their social consequences need examination. Large marginalized populations are grouping in urban conglomerations both in developed and developing countries. A part of that process of movement of people is international migration and the social situation of these migrants needs discussion.

21. The second cluster includes "traditional" social sector concerns: nutrition, health, housing, sanitation and education. Patterns of government expenditure on social services will be discussed here. Newer findings, both in human and social sciences, bring new insights into the formulation of effective policies in nutrition and health. Education, as a contributor to human resources development, is being looked at with sharper focus, especially to find out the most productive combination of training in schools and universities, and the work place itself. Access to these services by various groups in society, especially females, and the way economic and social policies have affected accessibility will also be discussed.

22. The third cluster has to do with economic transformation and adjustment policies and their consequences for the social situation and policies. The problems are acute in the formerly centrally planned economies, which are in economic transition and are implementing major reform programmes. In those developing economies where economic growth has not taken place, serious problems of poverty and low productivity employment have been aggravated. Unemployment, especially among the educated, is a problem of major significance in several developing countries. Where formal sector employment fell, underemployment became more rampant. Rapid technological change in developed economies and their increased flexibility bring forth new challenges. Long-term unemployment, especially among those over 45 years of age, is a major problem in most countries members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

23. The fourth cluster has questions of social security as central concerns. Social security is being questioned in developed economies, is being reformulated in the formerly centrally planned economies and is being designed and redesigned in many developing countries. The policy options being debated

have significance for resources allocation, long-term growth and poverty alleviation.

24. The fifth cluster deals with crime and policies for the prevention of crime. Protection from crime as a factor enhancing the quality of life has risen in prominence with the increase in crime, drug trafficking and pressure on the criminal justice system in many countries. The incidence of crime has increased significantly in the economies in transition. There is new research on patterns and incidences of crime in urban areas in developing countries. Criminal behaviour among the youth is a widespread phenomenon. The increasing availability of low cost firearms among criminals has made criminal behaviour highly destructive. There are differences in approaches to the prevention and deterrence of crime: some emphasize the economic and social factors that dispose individuals to criminal behaviour and see improvements in these conditions as a solution; and others emphasize the value of speedy and deterrent punishments meted out to convicts. They lead to different strategies and programmes, the relative value of which need to be examined.

25. The sixth cluster will be devoted to an overview of the situation and policies related to children, youth, the aged and the handicapped. Child labour is a widespread problem. Drug abuse, criminal behaviour and marginalization from mainstream activities are major problems with youth populations. The tendency for people to live longer and changes in family structures give rise to problems in providing health services and other care to the aged. The number of handicapped persons has increased dramatically in countries where land mines have been widely used in military conflicts.

26. The seventh cluster will include a discussion of aggravating situations caused by ethnic and religious conflicts in many societies, causing, among other things, large refugee and internally displaced populations. The responses from various agencies, both national and international, will also be discussed.

27. The eighth cluster will contribute to the continuing debate on the nature of people's rights - both on their content (political and economic) and on their nature in different societies. Balancing the rights of individuals and the interests of the society of which they form part is an age-old problem, which has arisen again with the strong assertion of individuals rights. Special rights are claimed for those needing protection, such as children and women and those whose lifestyles differ fundamentally from the majority in their societies. There also has developed the idea of a right to development, the nature and content of which deserves examination. A final question is how all these claims stand together to foster an integrated and well functioning society.

28. The ninth and final cluster will discuss evolving relations between the Government and the market from the points of view of growth and efficiency, as well as equity. The neo-classical paradigm of a market pays primary attention to the efficient allocation of resources. However, societies are interested both in the attainment of efficiency as well as in fairness in the distribution of the output. Societies are also interested in allocating resources inter-temporally because they wish to see rising incomes and this may become impossible because of, among other reasons, a rapid draw down on capital in the

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form of natural resources. Growth may become physically unsustainable. Governments can represent the interests of those generations to come. The development and expansion of markets themselves may require governments to perform particular functions. There can be highly fruitful partnership between Government, private enterprise and the rest of civil society, arriving at which is, in practice, the most interesting exercise.

29. Changes and improvements may be made to these proposals, especially in the light of the conclusions of the World Summit for Social Development.

Notes

- 1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.IV.2.

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